

JAPAN P&I NEWS

To the Members

EU sanctions—9th sanctions package against Russia

On 16 December 2022 the EU adopted the 9th package of Russian sanctions. A number of Regulations and Decisions were published (full details can be found [here](#)) but of particular significance for members is Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2474 which further amends Regulation (EU) 833/2014 (the Regulation).

Members are reminded that EU sanctions apply in the following circumstances:

- within the territory of the EU, including its airspace
- on board any aircraft or any vessel under the jurisdiction of a Member State
- to any person inside or outside the territory of the EU who is a national of a Member State
- to any legal person, entity or body, inside or outside the territory of the EU, which is incorporated or constituted under the law of a Member State
- to any legal person, entity or body in respect of any business done in whole or in part within the EU.

The main sanctions which are relevant to the maritime sector are summarised below. All references to regulations in brackets relate to EU Regulation 833/2014 (as amended).

In addition, a further 200 individuals and entities have been designated to the EU sanctions list meaning they are subject to an assets freeze. This includes Russian armed forces, defence industrial companies, members of the Russian Parliament (State Duma and Federation Council) and political parties.

Dual-use goods & technologies

New export restrictions have been introduced on dual-use goods and advanced technologies that can contribute to the technical advancement of Russia's defence and security sector. This includes a ban on exporting drone engines, certain chemical and biological equipment, riot control agents and electronic components to Russia.

An additional 168 entities have been added to the list of entities closely linked to Russia's military and industrial complex, to whom these tighter export restrictions apply. This includes certain Russian-controlled entities based in Crimea or Sevastopol.

Aviation

The export ban covering goods and technology for use in Russia's aviation and the space industry (which includes the provision of (re)insurance) has been expanded to include aircraft engines and their parts (Art 3c). This prohibition applies to both manned and unmanned aircrafts, meaning that it is banned to export drone engines to Russia and to any third country that could supply drones to Russia.

The competent authorities of EU Member States can grant exemptions to this prohibition in order to allow certain aviation goods, which are widely used in the medical field, falling under CN codes 8517 71 00, 8517 79 00 and 9026 00 00 (as listed in Part B of Annex XI) to be exported for medical, pharmaceutical and humanitarian purposes.

There is also a wind down period for goods listed in Part C of Annex XI until 16 January 2023 for contracts concluded before 17 December 2022.

Steel products

The exemption which applies to the import ban on steel products into the EU that originate in Russia or have been exported from Russia, has been slightly amended (Art 3g). It is already prohibited to import steel products into the EU (which includes the provision of (re)insurance) which have been processed in third countries using steel originating from Russia (as listed in Annex XVII) from 30 September 2023. With regards to products falling under CN code 7224 90, this prohibition now applies from 1 October 2024.

An exemption also applies whereby the import or transport of goods falling under CN code 7224 90 is permitted up to a quota of 147,007 metric tonnes (MT) between 17 December 2022 and 31 December 2023 and up to 110,255 MT between 1 January 2024 and 30 September 2024.

Other key products

It is already prohibited to transport goods and technology (as listed in Annex XXI) into the EU that **generate significant revenues** for Russia (Art 3i), which includes the provision of (re)insurance. A wind-down period applies to products listed in Part B of Annex XXI until 8 January 2023 for contracts concluded before 7 October 2022. A further wind down period now applies with regards to goods falling under CN code 2905 11 (methanol) as listed in Part B of Annex XXI until 18 June 2023 for contracts concluded before 7 October 2022.

New export restrictions have been imposed on goods which could contribute to the **enhancement of Russian industrial capacities** (Art 3k) (which includes the provision of (re)insurance). This includes such items as generators, toy drones, laptops, hard drives, IT components, night-vision and radio-navigation equipment, cameras and lenses. A wind-down period applies with regards to goods falling under CN codes 2701, 2702, 2703 and 2704 as listed in Part A of Annex XXIII, until 8 January 2023 for contracts concluded before 7 October 2022. A separate wind-down period applies with regards to goods listed in Part B of Annex XXIII, until 16 January 2023 for contracts concluded before 17 December 2022.

LNG condensates

It is not prohibited under EU sanctions to transport Russian liquified natural gas (LNG). However a reporting obligation has been introduced (Art 3m and Art 3n) to ensure that restricted natural gas condensate products are not transported into the EU or to third countries. EU companies are required to inform the competent authority of the EU Member State where they are located of the import or transport into the EU or to third countries, of natural gas condensates falling under CN code 2709 00 10 from LNG production plants, originating in or exported from Russia.

Mining

The existing prohibition targeting new investments in the Russian energy sector (Art 3a) has been extended by prohibiting new investments in the Russian mining sector, with the exception of mining and quarrying activities involving certain critical raw materials.

Banking sector

Two Russian banks have been added to the EU sanctions list, the Bank of Moscow and Dalnevostochny Bank. The Russian Regional Development Bank has been added to the list of Russian State-owned or controlled entities (Art 5aa) that are subject to a full transaction ban.

Yours faithfully,

The Japan Ship Owners' Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association